Please amend Fig. 2 to identify the first plane P1 as shown in Attachment II. Further amend Fig. 2 to show arrowheads associated with the plane 40, as opposed to merely line segments as also shown in Attachment II.

In the Specification

Please delete the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 10 with "As shown" and ending on page 12, line 16 with "the sidewall.", and substitute the following paragraph in its place:

As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, the acetabular cup 12 includes a cup body 24 which has a sidewall 26. The sidewall 26 has a textured or porous outer surface. Such a textured or porous outer surface enhances bone ingrowth thereby facilitating long-term attachment of the acetabular cup 12 to the acetabulum 16. The sidewall 26 extends outwardly at a substantially constant radius R_c from an apex or dome 28 of the body 24 to an annular rim 30. In particular, as shown in FIG. 2, an imaginary hemisphere 32 may be superimposed over the acetabular cup 12. The imaginary hemisphere 32, as with any true hemisphere, possesses an apex 34 and a great circle 36. The great circle 36 lies in a plane P1 as shown in Fig. 2. The great circle 36 is the circle that is defined by the intersection of the surface of a sphere by a plane that passes

through the center of the sphere. In essence, a sphere which is bisected along its "equator" into two equal halves forms a great circle at the plane of bisection. Hence, the center point of the bisected sphere is the center point of the great circle of the hemisphere. Accordingly, every point along the surface of the imaginary hemisphere 32 (and hence every point on the outer surface of the sidewall 26) lies an equal distance (i.e. the radius R_C) from a center point 38 of the great circle 36 of the imaginary hemisphere 32. Indeed, substantially every point on the sidewall 26 of the cup body 24 is positioned a distance that is equal to the radius R_C away from the center point 38 of the great circle 36. It should be appreciated that the textured or porous outer surface of the sidewall 26 creates a somewhat irregular or "jagged" outer surface. Hence, as used herein, the term "sidewall", when utilized in the context of "every point on the sidewall being positioned a distance equal to the radius (i.e. R_C) away from the center point of the great circle", is intended to mean the average or mean height of the jagged outer surface of the sidewall thereby factoring out any slight fluctuations in the distance from the center point of the great circle caused by the textured or porous outer surface of the sidewall.

Please delete the paragraph beginning on page 12, line 17 with "The outer face" and ending on page 13, line 2 with "1 millimeter.", and substitute the following paragraph in its place:

The outer face of the annular rim 30 of the cup body 24 defines a segmental plane 40 (shown as a line in the side elevational view of FIG. 2) which intersects the imaginary hemisphere 32. The segmental plane 40 is oriented substantially parallel to the great circle 36 and is spaced apart from the great circle 36 by a relatively small distance D. Hence, every point on the outer peripheral edge of the annular rim is spaced apart from the great circle 36 by the distance D. In one exemplary embodiment, distance D is between 0.5 and 2.0 millimeters. In a more specific embodiment, distance D is approximately 1 millimeter. Stated another way, the cup body 24 is configured such that when the imaginary hemisphere 32 is superimposed over the cup body 24, the rim 30 lies in the plane 40 that is spaced apart from the plane P1 by a distance D as shown in Fig. 2. Moreover, the cup body 24 is further configured such that when the imaginary hemisphere 32 is superimposed over the cup body 24, the outer surface of the cup body 24 (see, e.g., side wall 26) lies coincident with the imaginary hemisphere 32 from the apex 28 to the plane 40 as also shown in Fig. 2.